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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870. NO. 199.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF ON STEEL.

Further Reduction of the Duties Reported by the Committee—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—Land Grant to a Nebraska Railroad—Extravagance of Mayor Bowen's Administration—The American Medical Association—The Republican Caucus—The Funding Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 4, 1870.

The Tariff.

The tariff debate to-day was somewhat exciting. There was somewhat to change the rate yesterday fixed on Bessemer steel railway bars, but this too was unsuccessful, and it remains at thirty-six dollars per ton, which is eight dollars and eighty cents below the figure recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, and fourteen dollars above the present rate. Only three paragraphs of the bill were finished to-day and in each the Committee was beaten as usual by majorities ranging from two up to eleven. The rate on steel car wheels was reduced from three and a half cents per pound to three cents, and on railway frogs, fish bars, crow bars, &c., from three and a quarter cents to two and a half cents per pound, while there was an entire change of classification of steel wire and some reduction on the committee's rates. There is but one more paragraph on steel, viz: Springs, and nickel wire will probably be reached to-morrow.

The Bureau Investigation.

The Freedmen's Bureau investigation was resumed to-day, Mr. Vandenburg, of New York, of the American Building Block Company, whose title to the patent right for this district, testified that good metal could be produced under this patent, but, through carelessness, that made here was almost utterly worthless. Dr. Byron Sunderland, second President of the University, sent in the supplemental papers in its investigation into the safety of the main building, made by order of the Board of Trustees. Among them is one letter to the architects, Messrs. Hyndshaw & Hamilton, suggesting that on was concluded, giving his reasons for refusing to sign a card for publication, declaring that the investigation into the safety of the buildings were safe. The reasons he assigned were that the material had been found too weak to permit of the usual tests by which engineers ascertained the strength of such material; that the building was cracked in several places from ton to bottom; that portions of the walls were scaling off; that the architect himself did not dare go on with the lower part of extra strengthening the floor columns had been put in to take the weight off the walls. Testimony has shown that in spite of this and other papers and reports, a portion of the Trustees published a report that all had been found safe. Original papers, with the minutes of the University, showing the manner of purchase of land and irregular sale of lots, were put in by the investigators. The first was the report of General Whittlesey, present Adjutant General of the Bureau, made in June, 1867, to the Secretary of the Treasury, financial agent to sell lots. He says the land was purchased by the bureau after consultation between himself and General Howard, without recommendation of the trustees and against the opposition of some of them; that the site of the main building was selected and the excavations begun without consulting the Trustees; finally, the latter accepted the land, and at the request of Whittlesey gave the Executive Committee power to sell a portion of the land in city lots; that Whittlesey then, without consulting the Executive Committee, but at the request by General Herron and Professor Bassford, two of the four members of that Committee sold one hundred and eighty lots valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and paid over the money; that the next paper submitted was the report of the Committee appointed by the Board to ascertain if learned of these sales to investigate the matter. The Committee reported that these sales were wholly unauthorized and illegal, and that the action of the Trustees would be to ratify and confirm the matter. The prosecution has called for a list of the persons to whom these one hundred and eighty lots were sold, for the purpose of showing that under this secret disposition the Bureau officers got the best lots.

Seven Million Acres Granted.

Senator Thayer's railroad bill granting lands for a road from Omaha via the mouth of Niobrara river to a point near Fort Bertholdt, in Dakota, on the line of the Northern Pacific, which passed the Senate yesterday, gives twenty sections of land per mile for about six hundred miles, or an aggregate of about seven millions of acres.

Mayor Bowen's Extravagant Administration.

City Collector Washington made a speech last night in which he said that not one dollar of the city's income since Mayor Bowen came into office had been used in paying the previous indebtedness; that the account of the corporation is overdrawn one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, and that adding to this there are about $80,000 of unpaid checks, and that the city at the present time has at least $60,000 of floating indebtedness in addition to the funded debt; that the work in execution will foot up at least $200,000 more than not more than $75,000 will be realized by the tax sale, and that there is no source from which the money to pay the indebtedness can be realized.

The Medical Association.

The American Medical Association settled the question at issue from Massachusetts by admitting all the delegates of that State, and ruling that the matter presented by Dr. Storer was something to be settled at home. The color question still remains in the hands of the Committee on Elections, and may or may not be reported upon to-morrow. The South is largely represented in the Association, and most of the delegates are wholly opposed to giving the colored man any sort of show. It will be almost impossible for the said lawmight to get a direct vote on this question, because it is interwoven in several other questions growing out of the great quarrel among the medical men of this district.

Republican Caucus.

An effort seems to be making in some quarters to create a sensation about the Republican caucus which is to be held some evening next week. The meeting is nothing out of the usual course of proceedings, and, so far as can yet be ascertained, its only business will be to choose the regular Congressional campaign committee to take charge of things in the next fall's canvass. It is possible some general resolutions may be passed, but it is not proposed to do anything extraordinary.

The Senate Calendar Finished.

The Senate finally finished the calendar this evening after working at it under the Anthony rule for nine consecutive days. About one hundred and forty bills have been passed, and some fifty or sixty indefinitely postponed. It is probable the general appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow.

The Funding Bill

Will not be reported till some time next week. The Ways and Means Committee meant to get it to-morrow, but have been so busy with the tariff bill for the last three days they could not get it ready. The general impression on all sides is that they will provide but one class of bonds.

Tribute to Gen. McPherson.

One of the features of to-day's session was the tender and eloquent tribute of Senator Warner to the memory of Gen. McPherson.

Donations.

President Grant to-day gave five hundred dollars to the Wilberforce University on the presentation of its case by Mr. John Cousins, the agent, who is now here.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 4, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Postmaster has made the following postal changes:

Six Mile Run, Bedford county—A. W. Swope, vice Alfred Evans, resigned.

Mowry's Mill, Bedford county—Israel Davis, vice J. H. Lamburn, resigned.

Stony Creek, Somerset county—Michael Hady, vice Wm. Divedy, resigned.

Talbotville, Chester county—Levi Milligan, vice J. H. Clayton, resigned.

Established—Chromo, Chester county—John F. Williamson, Postmaster.

Hillsville, Venango county—Israel C. Davis, Postmaster.

Discontinued—Stant's Store, Marion county. Change Site—Nottingham, Chester county, to Railroad Station.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Senator Morton, who is regarded as the leading party man of the Senate, has prepared a call for a caucus of the Republican members of the two Houses, to be held at their this week at the beginning of next. It is already signed by all the Republican Senators, and is now receiving the signatures of the members of the House. The main object proposed by the caucus is to make arrangements for the fall campaign, and appoint a committee of the two houses to look after the interests of the party in the several States, but especially in the South. The principal policy to be pursued by the party in its nominating conventions, it is said, will be mapped out at this meeting. How far the Tariff bill will be allowed to enter into the campaign, as a party issue, will be decided. Indications are that a thorough discussion will take place on this question, between the New England and Middle States on the one hand, and the South and West on the other. One of the objects of Senator Morton is to get the Republican Congressmen to caucus so as to harmonize the conflicting factions.

RED CLOUD TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Red Cloud, chief, and twelve other principal men of the Sioux Indians, having applied for permission to come to Washington to see the President in relation to their present condition, a telegram was sent from the War Department to their country to-day granting the request, and instructing the Indian agent to make the necessary arrangements.

QUESTIONS OF STRINGENCY OF MEDICINE.

The American Medical Association to-day debates at length the proposition requiring examinations by which they had ascended, and by breaking through a skylight they succeeded in reaching the open air, where they beheld in all its horrors the disaster that so nearly included them among its victims.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

SENATE.

The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* July 4th, was discussed, a motion to table it having been rejected, 15 to 14, until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the Protection of Immigration.

The calendar was taken up and several bills passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORGAN presented additional petitions asking Congress to abolish the National banks, to redeem the bonds deposited by them as security, issue $500,000,000 in treasury notes and make the same receivable in payment of custom dues and all taxes collected by the Federal Government, and to pay the $340,000,000 of the bonded debt.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution reciting allegations that Gen. Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and be tried before his military subordinates for violations of the laws of Georgia, refusing to allow them the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President of the State by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr BECK—Then I call for the regular order of business, and give notice that I will object to everything else until the bill is passed for the fourth of July.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Census bill was agreed to.

The civil service bill came up as the business of the morning hour, and was discussed by Messrs. Finkelburg and Cobb, of North Carolina, Mr. Dawes, of Mass., and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending paragraph being that relative to steel railway bars. After spending an hour and a half upon the paragraph it was agreed to as follows: On steel railway bars, two cents per pound; and on all railway bars made partly of steel, one and a half cents per pound; and on metal converted, cast or made from the ore by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description, one and a half cents per pound.

The next paragraph was amended to read: On steel wire, whether rolled or drawn, and the price of which steel shall be a component part of chief value, of less than one-fourth inch diameter and not less than the number seventeen of an inch in diameter, or surface coated with zinc or other material, or not so coated, shall pay the same duty as steel wire.

The paragraph relating to steel railway frogs, &c., was amended by reducing the duty from three and a quarter to two and a half cents per lb.

The paragraph taxing steel car wheels three and a half cents was reduced to three cents per lb.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1870.

A REVEREND GINSLINGER.

Rev. Charles B. Smythe, rector of the Presbyterian Church on Eleventh street, was tried in the First United Presbyterian Presbytery, for bringing scandal on the church by inviting reporters to lunch, and drinking a social glass in a common restaurant on the Sabbath day. Mr. Smythe admitted the charge, but pleaded nervous exhaustion in excuse for drinking lager and milk.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

The *Standard* of this morning appears with another lively article on the *Sun*. In replying to the encouraging words from the *Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. Young says: "I propose the war again upon our return to the press, and we propose to accept it. And since his second is an editor whose life is to be a cover and a spy, and his course in the *Sun* that of a single pirate, making war upon society, we propose so to deal with him. We should prefer peace but do not shrink from war. We ask no quarter from this buccaneer, and shall not be left to demonstrate to the world the infamy of his life. There can never be encouragement for scholarly writing as long as said lawsplasm so long as men like Dana are permitted to war upon mankind."

ANNIVERSARY.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrates its one hundred and second anniversary to-morrow.

PARDONED.

President Grant has pardoned John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury in May, 1869.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The steamer China, for Europe, took $80,000.

RESIGNATION.

Col. Wm. Wilson has resigned his position as Inspector of Customs.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

It is reported that ex-Marshal Francis C. Barlow is to succeed District Attorney Pierrepont July 1st.

FISK AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

The arguments in the suit of Jas. Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad will be resumed to-morrow before Judge Nelson.

DEATH.

The wife of John Brougham died yesterday.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dangerously ill of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

SMUGGLING.

The steward of the steamship Cleopatra has been arrested for smuggling.

LITERAL REQUESTS.

The will of the late John C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., who, previous to his death, gave half a million to Christian institutions, bequeaths to the American Tract Society, American Sunday School Union, Home Missionary New York City Mission Society $8,000 each; American Board of Foreign Missions and Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions $10,000 each, beside donations to the building fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Wabash College; Indiana, Hamilton College, New York, Williams College, Massachusetts, and Middlebury College, Virginia, and others.

FIRE IN NEWARK.

The hoopskirt factory of Alfred Benjamin in Newark, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $8,000, partially insured.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 4, 1870.

River falling slowly with five feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 69° at 5 P. M. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 4, 1870.

River falling slowly, with about four feet eight inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73° at 6 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 4, 1870.

River stationary, with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 75° at 4 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 4, 1870.

River at a stand, with eighteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. C.

AMONG the incidents of the Richmond disaster are many of an exceedingly remarkable character. A Northern lady and gentleman, Miss Frothingham and her father, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who were viewing the surrounding country from the cupola of the building at the time of the sad event, were entirely cut off for nearly two hours, and were kept in terror in their lofty position, which they could see by the movements of the excited crowd below, the display of dead and dying on the square, the endless scene of confusion and the tolling of bells, wailing of women and children, without the remotest idea of the occasion of it all. In this predicament they remained, all escape being cut off by the falling of the staircase by which they had ascended, until by breaking through a skylight they succeeded in reaching the open air, where they beheld in all its horrors the disaster that so nearly included them among its victims.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Receipts of cattle moderate; market easy for buyers at about last week's rates; fair to good shipping cattle $5@5 75. One lot of prime canada steers brought $6 50. Sheep firm but nothing done. Hogs dull at $7@7 50 for extra shipping stock; extra, $8 50. Stock pigs in demand at $10@10 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Gold weak; middling 21½c. Flour $5. Corn—ear $1 15. Wheat $1 60@1 70. Oats 56c. Rye 85c. Pork $29 75. Bacon—shoulders 15c, clear rib sides 18½c, clear 19c. Lard 17c. Whiskey $1 03. Tobacco—sales 286 hhds at $5 50@8 00 for frosted to lugs; $8 25@9 00 for low to fine leaf.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Cotton firm; middling 21½@22c; sales of 5,000 bales; receipts 5,745 bales; exports 1,565 bales; stock on hand 144,264 bales. Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Political Aspect in France—Procession of Orangemen Broken Up—Opposition Against the Papal Programme Strengthening—Proceedings of Parliament, &c.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The President of the Council of Ministers yesterday informed the Folkthing that communications from Washington to the Danish Government had just been received, explaining the delay in the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas, and would be promptly submitted to the delegates for their action.

Fire at Hull, England.

HULL, May 4.—A fire last evening in the sawing mill near the harbor extended to a lumber yard and the shipping. Several vessels were badly damaged, some American. Loss £25,000.

The Riot at St. Quentin.

PARIS, May 4.—Several gensdarmes were injured during the riot at St. Quentin yesterday. Many more arrests have been made of persons believed to be implicated in the plot. Roussel, at whose house the bombs were found, is not yet apprehended.

Arrests in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—The chiefs of the International Association of Workmen in this city have been arrested. The police also captured a prominent person here who escaped from Paris.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, on the plot against the Emperor, says the most remarkable thing about the affair is its opportuneness for official electioneering.

Military Precautions.

PARIS, May 4.—It is reported great military precautions are being taken. The *Journal Officiel* and *Siecle* warn the people of Paris to keep quiet.

New Catholic Organ.

LONDON, May 4.—It is reported that the London *Sun*, an evening paper, liberal in politics and advocating free trade, has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and will hereafter be a daily Catholic organ.

The Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 4.—It is asserted that Thiers will threaten to resign if Frenchmen to vote "no" on the plebiscitum. The Emperor's proclamation has been distributed throughout the country, and is now in the hands of every voter.

The committee in favor of the plebiscitum have issued their last address to the electors, declaring that they are sustained by a strong vote the irreconcilable minority which resorts to the principle of force. Their object is by means, even conspiracy, bombs and infernal machines. The manifesto concludes as follows: "Let us march calmly to the ballot box, and vote as in 1848, with banners flying; and shouting 'Long live France!' 'Long live universal suffrage!' 'Long live Napoleon!'"

Poor Dr. Tardieu.

The medical students made another demonstration against Dr. Tardieu as he was leaving the college to-day.

More Arrests.

Arrests of members of the International Society have been made at Lyons, Strasbourg and Rosen. It is estimated that over 2,000 persons have been arrested to-day.

The English Incendiaries.

LONDON, May 4.—There is much incredulity here in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening Star thinks the whole of the recents justifying the doubts which prevail.

Opposition Strengthened.

Advices received to-day from Rome say the successive diplomatic proteals against the Papal programme have powerfully reinforced the opposition and power of the opposition in the Council.

Ritualism.

The convocation now in session here is occupied mainly with the subject of ritualism. The discussions possess little general interest.

International Exhibition.

The next London International exhibition in this city in 1872 is projected.

Orange Procession Broken Up.

DUBLIN, May 4.—A procession of nine hundred Orangemen, while passing through the Catholic quarter of the town in charge with drums and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and disp rsed. The police are stoned by the rioters, but no casualties are reported.

Refused Pratique.

LONDON, May 4.—The United States steamer Juniata, from Tunis, was refused pratique by the quarantine authorities of Malta, and has gone to Leghorn.

The Zollverein Parliament.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Parliament of the Zollverein has altered the duty on rice to fifteen silver groschen per 100 lbs, but refuse to make a change in coffee.

American Stocks Tabooed.

Great indignation exists here against the Committee of the Bourse for not warning the public against recently issued American railroad securities. The premature and illadvised action of the Committee causes much inconvenience, especially to the offices brokers and share lists have since refused to quote the securities.

Royal Congratulations.

PARIS, May 4.—Napoleon has received congratulations from Queen Victoria, the King of Prussia and Royal families of Europe on his escape from the assassin's hand.

Unsuccessful conference.

ATHENS, May 4.—A conference of ambassadors of protecting powers was held here to consider the recent outrages by brigands, without result. Russia supports Greece in her position relative to Turkey.

A Daughter.

LONDON, May 4.—Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, gave birth to a daughter.

Parliamentary.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Commons to-night, Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill removing disabilities of women with regard to the franchise. He said if the bill adopted there would be but one female to nine male voters. Mr. Stansfeld said that the petition had nearly 100,000 signatures, inferred that the movers were in earnest. Mr. Scourfield opposed the bill. It was premature. There is no proof that women demanded the privilege cravfor the bill. Mr. Gladstone, replying to those who see why women like Miss Coutts should not vote. Mr. Muntz referred to the case of a woman having ordinary income, but who could not vote, while her groom and gardener could, by the possession of land. It would be inappropriate, unless offices as well as votes were given to women. The House divided on the proposition, shall the question be now put? and it was adopted, 124 to 91. The announcement of the result was received with cheering.

The bill providing for public prosecutors was referred to a select committee, and the felony bill was passed. Adjourned.

The Turf.

LONDON, May 4.—Macgregor is a strong favorite at two to one against the field for the Derby. The betting is four to one against Sabinday, four to one against Chesterfield, four to one against Privolity and five to one against Sunshine was scratched to-day for the race.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—Arrived out, the steamers City of Washington, France, Union and Atlantic.

Arrived out, the North American.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 4.—Consols for money on account 93¾. American securities quiet; 6s, 88½; 5s, 88; 67, 9; 10-40s, 85¾. Eries 19¾; Illinois 122. Atlantic and Great Western 27. Stock quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—Bonds active at 95@95¾.

PARIS, May 4.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10½d; Orleans 11¼@11½d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 7d; red western No. 2 8s 2d; winter 8s 10d@8s 11d. Western corn 29s. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d.

Pork firmer but not higher at 108s. Beef 113s. Lard 69s. 6d. Cheese 79s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland, 59s. 6d. for short rib middles.

Petroleum refined 1s 6d; spirits turpentine 29s. 9d.

LONDON, May 4.—Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed oil firmer at £32. Sugar dull but steady. Turpentine easier at 30s@30s. 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet and steady at 53½ francs.

BREMEN, May 4.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 21 groats.

HAMBURG, May 4.—Petroleum quiet.

DEATH IN THE CLOUDS.

Melancholy Fate of a Couple of Canadian Aeronauts.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon high in the air, moving in a southeasterly direction, near Montpelier, Blackford county, this State. It was fastened to a loose piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pounds:

"Start from Toronto, April 28, for New York met with adverse winds, and by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. Lagrange was thrown out. I suppose as near as I could determine over the southern part of Michigan. Notknowing how to manage the ship, it has been useless to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and no earthly power can save me. I drop these lines hoping some human will find them and communicate to my parents the tidings of my melancholy fate. To heaven, I commend my soul. Please send them this note. Ralph Lawrence, Upper Canada.

(Signed) "BERTHA LAWRENCE."

CUBA.

Change in Command—Rewards for Insurgent Leaders.

HAVANA, May 4.—General Caro is appointed Commander of the Company District, Vice Puello, returned to Spain.

The *Voz de Cuba* advises the Cuban authorities to imitate the example of the United States in dealing with Lee, Davis and offer rewards for the capture of Cespedes and other prominent officers of the Insurgents.

No Charge for Caddies.

Dealers buying fifteen pounds or more of any one kind of tea will not be charged more than the half chest. Dealers can in this way keep a greater variety of tea, and have the money invested. Satisfaction guaranteed, and the trade will be supplied. 4 dstf

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's, (Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pue white lead, it cannot be excelled. TTh8*

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Testimony of Mrs. Samuel Sinclair and Junius Henri Browne—Case Closed for the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The first witness this morning was Mrs. Samuel Sinclair. I know Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; they were in very poor circumstances; Mrs. McFarland gave readings to help their support; I visited her when she was sick and gave her fifty dollars, which she kept; I gave her another fifty dollars, which I told her was from her friend; this last she returned, saying she could not accept it, and would obtain help from her father, in the fall of 1866 I went to Mr. McGrath to apply for a position for Mr. McFarland; received a letter from Mrs. Richardson on February 21. Witness was about to state the contents of the letter, but was prevented by counsel.

Q—Were you aware of Mrs. McF.'s intention to leave her husband before you received that letter?

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of examination, and said witness should not be allowed to do so with the effect of her written sentiments by any oral testimony.

Judge Davis thought he should be permitted to know that this letter was the effect of a state of facts which the letter of Mrs. McFarland showed. Mrs. McFarland resided some months in the court, as it had so kindly allowed Mrs. Rankie to exculpate herself, would act with the same courtesy towards Mrs. Sinclair.

Mr. Graham replied that the prosecution felt the letters read as to be a very sore point, and sought to exact them down, but he would read these letters to the jury and ask them to construe them as they would if they read them in their own families. Nothing had been said against the witness, unless what appeared in her own letters. He had never said anything in the least that he was not willing to stand by, and which he would show he was justified in using. The prosecution had lately been trying to clear the character of those parties who had been arraigned before the eyes of the public, and had lost sight altogether of the conviction of the prisoner.

The Recorder said that, considering all the facts in the case, and the trivial right which the witness should justify herself, he would allow the question.

Witness—I first met Mrs. Richardson at Mr. Graham's—I first saw Richardson in the fall of 1865, at my house; my husband invited him; Mrs. McFarland was not there; I do not think Mrs. McFarland was acquainted with Richardson then; I have read the intercepted letter; both Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were at my house together after March 9th, 1867; my husband invited them; they were not my house after that together; I never saw Richardson after that; it was proposed that I should know anything about the letter when they visited the house; I should have received them just the same as I had; I do not consider there was anything wrong in it.

Mr. Graham—You are familiar with intercepted letter. Should you have received Richardson in your house if you had seen it?

Witness—I do not see anything in it to make me do otherwise than I did; I have my own knowledge of the readings at Mrs. Cleveland's house were for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland; the first night a collection was made at those readings was in my own house, in aid of Mrs. McFarland; I am not now, nor was I ever, on terms of intimacy with Mr. McFarland; I am not now, nor was I ever, on terms of intimacy with Mr. Richardson; I am not friendly to him; I have some recollection of Mrs. McFarland's visiting Mrs. McGrath's office; I am not aware that Mrs. McFarland was unwilling his wife should receive the hundred dollars I gave her; she never heard of her engagement with Richardson, I approved of it.

Junius Henri Browne testified: I knew Richardson in the army; I was in the 97th N. Y. Vols. two years in war and two in prison; he was the most gallant officer I had; during the battle of Fredericksburg, of his life he had his chin shaven; he belonged to the 2d Army corps; I presented him, on 22 Army street the night before the Fredericksburg fight, with a pair of spurs; I parted from Richard; I had been in the theater for Mrs. Richardson on eight times. Richardson came in about half an hour after we returned; the door-bell was partially shut; I heard the turning of a key in the door, and supposed my husband had let him in; I took hands with him, and after a little while I went to say I was going to retire; this was in the fall of November, 1867, at the Astor House, when Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, each took a seat; he was rather excited and threatening manner, coming directly to the point; Richardson then left him, came and turned away and looked out of the window, and then left the room; I saw this in the looking-glass; did I remember meeting him, etc.; I do remember; the first time I saw Mrs. Richardson after that night was in Richardson's room, when he came to the door, knocked, and Richardson went out in the hall and they had a long conversation; I have seen Richardson have heard it; this was a few days after the separation; I was in the room; I do not remember any conversations with Richardson in the last three or four years, I suppose; I knew Richardson about six years before the separation; I saw Mrs. Richardson on the night on the Bowling Green; I never knew him to carry a pistol; I saw him with one in the Astor House on November last, and joined him at the Astor House with Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Cleveland after; I did not see him the night before the shooting; I think he had the pistol with him on the night I saw him.

Q.—Mr. Brown, do you believe in a supreme being?

A.—I do.

Q.—Do you believe in a system of rewards and punishments? A.—Not according to the Calvinistic doctrine; I do not believe in a hell of fire and brimstone.

Q.—Do you believe there is any other consequence of violation of the laws of God than sickness?

A.—I believe that a man who would tell a falsehood upon the witness stand would be a murderer.

Q.—Tell me what consequence you attach to the violation of the laws of God, other than the natural or spiritual degradation; I believe in the Bible; I believe that the Scriptures are inspired, but that there are errors in it.

Q.—In what part of it do you believe as divine?

A.—If you will give me a week, I will write an essay on the subject for your especial benefit.

Q.—Do you believe in hell?

Q.—In what part of the Divine authority do you believe? A.—I refer you to the Book of Revelations, chapter and verses, I will tell him. I believe in the Bible as the word of God, but not as a guide. I believe God is wise, just and good, and that He forgives sinners. I believe he punished Lucy Ann Cummings; am quite confident I did not tell Mrs. Richardson that I had lost all faith; my impression was Richardson did not shoot McFarland because he feared to have others in the city; I was in the Police Court the morning after the shooting; saw Mr. Graham and Judge Davis; saw the Judge, and did not see him whisper to the Judge.

After recess Mr. Davis offered to read two letters from Mr. Richardson and received by Mrs. Sinclair. The first letter asks ten dollars from Mr. Sage, complaining of his treatment by Mrs. McFarland, and business had gone ahead. The letter being from Richardson to his wife, is dated before Mrs. Richardson had his wife is dated before Mrs. Richardson had his wife is dated before Mrs. Richardson had his wife

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

From private letters received by a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations from Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and other distinguished statesmen, it would appear that the annexation of Canada to the United States is regarded by them almost as a foregone conclusion. One of Mr. Gladstone's letters, in reference to the Alabama claims, said that England was desirous of bringing them to speedy adjudication, and that any advance made by the United States Government would be met by England in a most liberal and earnest spirit, as delay in the settlement of these claims would involve a greater price. On the subject of Canadian annexation, Mr. Gladstone thought Canada was gravitating towards this country so fast that the mother country was fully reconciled to the idea of cutting loose from her, that should Canada, through her Parliament, ask for independence England would readily assent, that in gradually cutting off the supplies from Canada England acted solely in reference to the ultimate annexation of her American colony and the United States, of which the powerful influence in the Canadian Parliament was an index, and which England was most willing to grant.

The Fejee Islanders have heard of us. Their principal idea concerning us is that we are buying up the world piece meal for the purpose of annexing it to the United States. They propose to sell. Of course there is a "ring" in the operation—a $40,000 claim on the islands held by private parties—the idea being that the United States should advance the money and take the islands. The British residents have petitioned for it, and well worked the islands might be a good speculation. It is understood that we have our dish ready to catch the Sandwich Islands—why not the Fejees? To the Sandwich Islands from San Francisco the distance is 2,100 miles; to the Fejees thence 2,690 miles; Sidney, (Australia,) being a further distance of 1,760 miles; or in all 6,550 miles. Coal and fruits flavor the purchasing idea. The San Franciscoians are for it, and set forth the advantages to result from the purchase in an enticing way. The islands are only 200 in number, with an era of 6,000,000 acres, and a population of about 200,000, of whom 30,000 are nominally converted Christians, and 2,000 whites. The climate and products are tropical, there is much fertile land in the larger islands, and sugar, cotton, tobbacco and fruits are raised in considerable quantities. On the uplands wool growing has been profitably introduced. Many kinds of valuable timber are found in the forests, but no minerals have yet been discovered. As a real estate operation, why is it not a good one?

Manners change with times. Among the consequences more or less important likely to flow from the awakening of feminine interest in the subject of medicine in our day, we do not remember that any person has thought worth while to call attention to the havoc it seems destined to make of some of the most laughable scenes of Moliere. For example, one of the most comical passages in all comedy is surely the scene in the *Malade Imaginaire* (Acte II. sc. vi.) in which Thomas Diafoirus, Jr., the enthusiastic young doctor, endeavors to make himself agreeable to their lovely and charming Angelique. As an extraordinary compliment to the fair one, he first presents her with his lately written thesis against the circulation of the blood, then a new doctrine. One can fancy how flattering the compliment would seem! But the gallantry of the honest young physician's next offer was not so obvious in those days. He says: "With the permission of Monsieur, I invite you to come one of these days, to see for your diversion the dissection of a woman, on which I have to discourse" (*sur quoi je dois s'disonner*).

Once good comedy, the very acme of irresistible absurdity, one does not see but such a proposition may come to be regarded as quite proper, at least not ridiculous. Especially, if both gentleman and lady happen to be looking forward to careers in the profession to which anatomy is subservient, the example of Dr. Thomas Diafoirus, Jr., may, after a while, be considered as worthy of particular commendation and imitation. When manners shall have undergone such a change, of which there are present indications, Moliere will be ranked among the seers in advance of their age, who foresaw and foreshadowed the good time coming.

While we hear a great deal of the decline of American shipping, yet it does not appear from reliable statistics that the British builders of iron steam and sailing vessels have made any progress, other than that afforded by the breaking out of our civil war. From the years 1863 to 1865 the building of blockade runners was most active, during which time American competition was driven off, but on the termination of that brief era, when American competition was resumed, the golden harvest was ended, and in 1867, the British ship-building fell off to less than half its former total. In 1868 the tonnage of steam vessels built in Great Britain experienced a decline, compared with that of 1865, of 107,273 tons. Thus, apparently, the British demand for iron steamers is satisfied, and now that there is to be competition between iron steamers and iron sailing vessels, in which latter branch the British builders wish to embark, a determined effort is making in New York to alter our navigation laws, so as to allow of free trade in ships. But American enterprise in ship-building is reviving, according to statistics contained in Mr. Nimmo's report, which places the number of iron sailing and steam vessels of every description at 118, and the tonnage at 68,299, the number of river steamers being 64, with tonnage capacity of 22,810, and of ocean steamers 49, with a tonnage of 41,881. This discovers the important fact that we have at present 49 ocean steamers, with every probability of rapid increase, as we have now fully embarked in the business, and it is a significant fact that all these vessels have been constructed of American iron, which, according to tests made at the Watertown arsenal, gives the average tensile strength of English specimens of iron at 41,505, while those of American iron average 45,372 pounds to the square inch.

All good Protestants ought to feel peculiar interest in Monseigneur Stross-mayer. Some readers, doubtless, remember that it was he whose defense of Protestantism raised so violent a storm in the Council a few weeks ago. Of course it required extraordinary courage to take the position he took on that occasion; but mere physical and moral courage, however splendid, would not have sufficed to enable him to maintain it. In fact, Monseigneur Strossmayer is admitted to be, of all the members of the assembly, the prelate who has the most familiar and eloquent command of the Latin language, the language in which the proceedings are conducted. Though in the full vigor of bodily health, he is generally recognized as the most influential member, indeed the head of the minority or anti-infallibilist party in the Council, as Father Beckx is the head of the majority. To what we stated a few days ago about his defense of Protestantism we are now able to add a few particulars from an authentic source. The *Schema* under discussion affirmed all modern errors to proceed from Protestantism, and this was the proposition which Bishop Strossmayer denied. In contradiction he affirmed that it is not logically the source of Atheism, or pantheism, or materialism, and in proof he referred to celebrated Protestants who have vigorously combated these errors. Among those thus cited were Leibnitz in the seventeenth century, and in the present day M. Guizot, who, in his *Religious Meditations* has refuted not only the materialists and the Atheists, but also M. Renan and the rationalists. The name of Leibnitz was received by the assembled ecclesiastics only with murmurs; but the mention of Guizot caused violent tumult. Many bishops sprang to their feet, left their seats, and surrounding the platform on which the speaker stood, loudly interrupted him. We learn that these demonstrative polemics were principally Italians and Spaniards. The orator did not permit the interruptions to disconcert him; he waited for them to subside, and then proceeded with his discourse, resuming with a quotation from Saint Augustine, in which certain heretics are said to have "erred in good faith." These words," said Strossmayer, "are true of many heretics of the present time in France, England, Germany and America,"—and then followed the storm which was soon spoken all over Christendom.

TO WHAT END?

The so-called "revenue reformers" are in a jangle already over the question whether they will work inside or outside the Republican party. The Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, and perhaps some others in the West, seem to favor an outside organization—if not from the start, any way when they have failed to transform the Republican organization into a machine to be run by them in the interest of free trade. On the other hand, the New York *Times*, which, by reason of its early advocacy of "revenue reform," claims to have a right to speak with some degree of authority, protests against an outside organization. It is not for breaking up but for preserving the Republican party, whose work, it thinks, is not yet done. More sagacious and prudent than its Western allies, the *Times* perceives that on a direct appeal free trade would fail, and that the only prospect lies in seizing the party machinery, whereby thousands would be "roped in" who but for party discipline would instantly repudiate this and every kind of opposition to Protection. The zealous "reformers" in the West, however, unhesitatingly declare their intention to oppose squarely any candidate of the party not subscribing to their doctrine, and already certain leading Republicans are picked out whom they intend to slaughter. In this work they count on the co-operation of the Democrats to a man. But will they have it? It is not to be disguised that there is a growing disposition among men thinking alike to act together, even if such a course should be at the sacrifice of party and through the formation of new associations. Indeed, this was the idea most prominent with those "reformers" who lately met in Washington to oppose Protection. The members of this self-constituted directory of affairs appear to think that when they bolt the Republican party the party and Protection will be dead. Now we say, draw the lines, and Protection will have a party—not a Republican or a Democratic party perhaps. These men do not estimate wisely the possibilities. Protection is too strong to be cast aside thus unceremoniously. The great body of the Republicans are for it, and the Democrats are by no means a unit the other way. Democratic leaders are seeking for an idea—a platform—whereon to start anew. Many of them are ready to strike out in a new direction on new issues, and there is nothing in the past that forbids the idea that the suggestion of a new party, with an American Policy, embracing the entire range of Tariff, Finance, Currency, etc., would not be eagerly taken up by them, whereby the masses of the two opposing parties would become united. It is no answer to this that the Democrats generally favor the opposite of Protection. Once a unit in favor of slavery and against the negro, it is only a small minority who have not conquered their prejudices. We have seen in times past how Democrats have conquered their prejudices; and there is reason for believing that it would be less difficult for the leaders and the masses of the Democratic party to conquer their prejudices on the Tariff than it was concerning the negro; while concerning many of the other questions which would enter into a Domestic Policy it is not improbable that the masses of both parties think as nearly alike as it is possible for men to think; so that there would be no serious difficulty in framing a platform which would attract a decided majority of the American people.

This certainly is not a preposterous view of what may happen when these gentlemen of the self constituted directory once succeed in breaking up the Republican party or prostituting it to free trade, under the guise of "revenue reform." These are the zealous and agitators seem to have taken no account of the possibilities of the future as to issues and parties in this country, when they shall have prepared the way for new ones; and we are far from being certain that this mode of proceeding, that is, a "new deal" on the questions which at present and long will agitate every interest in the land, is not the best that could be devised for Protection, as well as for the Currency Improvements and kindred questions.

Some time ago, the House of Representatives passed a resolution to secure a portrait of the late General Thomas for the decoration of the Capitol. On the twenty-ninth of April, this resolution was laid before the Senate by the Vice President for the concurrence of that body. It is surprising that not a single member expressed himself favorable to the measure, while three or four were decidedly hostile to any such mode of honoring the illustrious General and patriot. Both parties were represented by the speakers, who accompanied their dissent with eulogies. One opposed the resolution because he was unwilling to establish a precedent for like cases, while another entertained so exalted an estimate of General Thomas's fame and worth that he was sure no picture could enhance them. A third could not forget that there were other distinguished Generals who had rendered inestimable services to their country, and he would not, by singling out even General Thomas, furnish the slightest occasion for rivalry or envy between the greatmen to whom we owe so much.

We confess that these reasons do not seem to us either very graceful or very cogent. The object of such a picture is not to increase or extend the fame of the departed patriot, but to render it available and effective as encouragement and stimulus to the living, and especially to the young. The fear of evils to proceed from the precedent is surely quite groundless. Should Congress feel called to honor in like manner all General Thomas's peers when they die, the expense would not prove an overwhelming burden to the nation, and then there might be some compensation in the encouragement thus given to a fine act. The notion that such a tribute to Thomas would imply forgetfulness of the merits of others, or prove an occasion for rivalry or envy among our great men, seems especially absurd. We have heard that the laurels of one hero would not let another sleep, but they were both alive at the time. What evil does Mr. Howard apprehend from the vulgar sentiment which he deprecates? Though all admired, few envied Thomas while he was among the living. Men of the style of Thomas, and his peers are not generally much troubled with envy, we believe, and it is not clear why in deference to the sentiment, the country should refrain from honoring its distinguished servants.

It is becoming more evident every day that, in this country, no movement in the direction of apparent reform, or which seems at all rooted in reason and justice, can be put down by mere clamor and violence. The retardation which these coarse old-fashioned agencies are capable of effecting, is necessarily so slight, the delay so insignificant, that even the patience of the reformers is not much tried. We do not suppose that this facility in the admission of radical changes is destined to be the permanent condition of the public mind. It is rather an abnormal or artificial state into which it has been brought by circumstances that it would be easy to specify, and this state is, therefore, probably destined to give place after a while to reaction in favor of conservatism and the ancient paths. In the meantime, the reformers, real or imaginary, may be happy in the enjoyment of their opportunities. A striking illustration of the tendency of the times to which we have referred was afforded by the result of the election at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia on the 2d instant. The sentiments of the contributors in favor of the admission of female students to the hospital clinics were made so manifest by the "two-thirds vote" on a general thesis, that it was not thought necessary to submit the specific question to vote. The friends of the women physicians triumphed signally. No one who knows the Quaker City will for a moment suppose that the significance of the decision is lessened by the place in which it was made. Perhaps there are not many places in the country where the proposed measure would have encountered a more sturdy resistance or more deeply seated prejudices.

Since the question of mixed clinics has been thus decided, it may be well to correct a misunderstanding of the subject still existing in some minds. At the time of the disturbances by which some male medical students gained so little credit, the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania inserted an explanatory card in the newspapers, which has lately been republished as an appendix to their "twenty-first annual announcement." In this card, after explaining the arrangements which had been made for affording their students the advantages of hospital instruction without offense to propriety, they say:

> We encouraged our students to visit the hospital upon this view, sustained by our confidence in the sound judgment and high-minded courtesy of the medical gentlemen in charge of the wards. All the objections that have been made to our students' admission to these clinics seem to be based upon the mistaken assumption that they had designed to mingle them indiscriminately. As we state distinctly and unequivocally that this was not the fact, they had no idea or intention of being present except on one day in the week and when no cases which it would not be pr. per to illustrate before both classes of students would necessarily be brought in, Hasten to say that all these objections are destroyed, and we cannot but feel that those fair-minded professional gentlemen who, under this false impression as to facts, have objected to our course, will, upon a candid consideration, acknowledge that our position is just and intrinsically right.

It is perhaps not generally known that a grand world's evangelical alliance is to be held in New York on or about the 23d of September next. A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in its behalf, at which Rev. Dr. Aldrich, Secretary of the New York alliance said would be regarded as the Protestant Ecumenical Council, and as it would be attended from all parts of the civilized world would be regarded with unprecedented interest. Rev. Dr. Elder, who spoke on the same subject, thought there was ground for hope that the coming great religious event may result in the distinguishment of the church throughout Europe, Dr. Tyng also expressed himself by saying that he abhorred creeds, and should persistently resist their introduction at the coming meeting. He believed in a great, noble, Catholic Christianity. He did not believe in Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism. It did not make a particle of difference whether a Christian was immersed all over or dipped in up to his knees. He was an Episcopalian because he was born one, and, having never met with anything better outside of it, he had never deserted it. He loved boundless liberty for Christians. He wanted freedom to say what he pleased. He believed this made no difference about creeds when Christians die. If a soul loves Jesus, Jesus loves that soul.

The Rev. Dr. Saunders delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, on the subject: "How to train the young." The lecturer referred to good family government as the basis. The tenderness of the mother, the firmness of the father and the discipline of the teacher are all necessary to develop the young into efficient men and women. The mistakes of each of these agents were adverted to, viz. Too much lenity on the part of mothers, too much severity on the part of fathers, and too little pains taken by the teacher in the exercise of his authority to secure the attachment of his pupils. The lecturer laid great stress on physical education, urging that all who have the care of children to provide healthful and cheerful amusements for them in the open air as much as possible; to see that their children's nutritious and their clothing comfortable. Thorough intellectual training was also essential, and instruction in literature and science.

The people of Vermont will, on Tuesday next, vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which will decide finally on the six amendments now proposed, as follows: Forbidding the creation of corporations, excepting municipal, by special law; changing the annual terms of State officers and annual elections to biennial; giving the Legislature power to fill any vacancy in either house; giving the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court to the Governor; entitling women to vote; abolishing the Council of Censors, and giving the power to amend the Constitution to the Legislature, whose action must be ratified by the people at a general election. There is but little interest manifested, except in regard to women suffrage, which overshadows the other topics, and it is said that Henry Ward Beecher and George Wm. Curtis are to address the conveniton in its favor.

In connection with the cable report that Mr. Shepard, our consul at Jeddo, had been murdered by the natives, the following letter, showing the extreme probability of the report, will be read with interest. It was written by Mr. Shepard to a friend in Buffalo, his former residence, under date of March 20th:

> "There is going to be a row, a sure thing, and until that is settled, there is, and will be, a prostration of business. There are lots of 'Jacks' who like foreigners, and five or six times as many who hate them, and, if they get a chance, put them into minee meat. We don't stir out lately without a revolver and a guard, and in case of a row the guard is to kill Mrs. Shepard and myself. Not my door only a week ago telling me to 'piggy piggy' that means get out—go; but I have not gone yet. It has not been so quiet within the last two months. There are only three Americans in Jeddo, and only twenty-five foreigners altogether.

The reduction of the public debt for the past month is $11,697,793 31, which is nearly five millions greater than at first estimated. This statement increases these figures to $11,697,-793 31. The total debt, with interest, is $2,654,-199,484, and the Treasury holds $8,233,323,155, of which $145,526,155 is in gold. The reduction since the First of March has been $17,404,142. In connection with these facts it is deserving of notice that greater efficiency in the collection of internal taxes is increasing their volume perceptibly. In April, 1869, they yielded $12,-000,650, and in the month just closed $13,306,188. The increase for the last ten months has been $21,775,492 greater than it was in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year."

A gathering of butchers lately assembled at a publicsale of lots at "Butchertown," near St. Louis, which was attended by quite a diversified lot of the venders of animal food, embracing all nationalities and creeds, and representing all styles of costume, from the shabby to the genteel—all, however, shared alike in the general tendency towards fatness—not on account of a fondness for meat, for butchers as a class are not carnivorous, but owing to that indulgence in vegetable food for which butchers are proverbial. If this be true vegetarians may reap encouragement in the healthy and muscular development of the butchers.

At a meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2nd inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

> *Whereas* The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have called the question of admitting females to coming board of their wishes in regard to clinical instruction to women; and

> *Whereas*, Such instruction when given to large bodies of men and women indirectly in the minds of many of questionable expedience; therefore

> *Resolved*, That the managers, after conferring with their medical and surgical staff, shall, if they think a range for appropriate thorough clinical instruction by the Professors in the Medical Department of the Woman's Medical College of this city.

The Arcade Railway of New York, which has already encountered serious hostility, has now found a new antagonist in the form of a long forgotten corporation enlisted by the "New York City Underground Railway Company," which claims, under an old charter, a part of the franchise granted to the Arcade Company, and has accordingly made a contract with English capitalists to build its road. This will doubtless result in a course of litigation which may last for a year or two, and prevent the consummation of the desired new mode of transit.

The Government will this summer build a fort on Pembina river, near Pembina. It is thought that one of the objects of the establishment of the fort there is to have an eye upon Canadian movements, and, if necessary, to aid preserving a strict American neutrality. There are already in the Department of Dakota three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry—enough more to be stationed at different points to prevent complications on the part of the United States with affairs across the line.

The New York *Tribune* makes the following sensible observation: "We have always understood that Pennsylvania legislators (unlike all other legislators) had a shrewd eye to the main chance in large doings, and to the main chance in small doings, and to the main chance in big doings and little doings, &c., furnished at the office.

> Board of Managers
> Geo. A. Berry, President.
> C. H. Rahm, Wm. Jas. Park, Jr., V. Presidents.
> D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
> A. Bradley, J. Denniston, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. Robb, C. Schnerta, Christopher Zug.
> D. W. & S. Bell Solicitors. mthp

NOTICE.

LIME, LIME, LIME, LIME.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of ROSE REYNOLDS, Esq., in the Lime Business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities are now receiving fresh supplies of Lime from his Kilns, to which we call the attention of Builders and Contractors. Orders for Lime left at No. 61 Water street, and corner Forty-third and Butler streets, Pittsburgh, and Elton's Tobacco Store, Allegheny City, will be promptly attended to. All the accounts of Ross Reynolds must be settled with the undersigned. We are the only persons authorized to receipt for the same.

mth H. M. HENDERSON & BRO

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders may be sent to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The Standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible YEAST POWDER during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one full tea spoonful to each pint. Baking Powders, so called, that do or they erect Iron Works or any other Manufacturing Establishment, contracting for permanent employ a certain number of hands. The amount of land to be donated will be in proportion to the size of the Works and the number of hands to be employed. To the said donation may be added the Coal Bank or Coal Vein, on very reasonable terms. Particulars inquire of

H. P. MUELLER,
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> Board of Managers
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> D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW STREET, New York. mwf

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the matter of the petition of JOHN H. VANSANT, of Pittsburgh, in said District, for the benefit of the Acts of Congress relating to Bankrupts.

To the creditors of said John H. Vansant, a bankrupt, and to all persons interested:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, the undersigned, a Commissioner of said District, to whom was referred the matter of the petition of said John H. Vansant, for the benefit of the Acts of Congress relating to Bankrupts, has appointed Tuesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 84 Fifth avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said District, as the time and place for the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, when and where the said creditors may attend, prove their debts, choose an assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street. mwf

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED A NEW LOT

OF THE CELEBRATED

Buffalo Alpaca, Beaver Mohair, London Mohair and Mohair Mixtures.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH INST.,

We will have our Second Opening of

Summer Bonnets and Hats,

Also, all the Novelties in the

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122 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

REESE OWENS,

PORK PACKER,

AND DEALER IN

Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, Beef.

ALSO,

LARD AND CARBON OIL,

No. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

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Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c., &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality, Page's Patent and Babcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Excels Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to the trade, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

Reymer & Brothers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts,

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LIBERAL OFFER.

The owner of Valuable Lands on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty miles from the city of Pittsburgh, is desirous of selling the same in small lots of Land, fronting on said Railroad, to any person, partnership or Association of persons that he or they erect Iron Works or any other Manufacturing Establishment, contracting for permanent employ a certain number of hands. The amount of land to be donated will be in proportion to the size of the Works and the number of hands to be employed. To the said donation may be added the Coal Bank or Coal Vein, on very reasonable terms. Particulars inquire of

H. P. MUELLER,
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Ten Thousand Dollars Cash
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TEN ACRES OF LAND,

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To Build a Rolling Mill

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, and if not drawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

> Board of Managers
> GEO. A. BERRY, President.
> C. H. RAHM, WM. JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
> D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
> A. Bradley, J. Denniston, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. Robb, C. Schnerta, Christopher Zug.
> D. W. & S. Bell Solicitors. mthp

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY will contract for the Construction of Ten Miles of its Road, between Millersburg and Mt. Napoleon, Ohio, including Masonry and Bridging.

Proposals will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May next, for the entire work, or one or more sections, also for the several kinds of work on the same, and for, or for the Masonry or Bridging of the whole separately from the others. Estimates of the quantities and plans of the line may be seen at the Engineer's Office, in Mt. Vernon, on and after the 18th of May.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. HURD, President
Mt. Vernon, O., April 29th, 1870. mtsp

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead,	91 parts.
Linseed Oil,	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Office, No. 167 First avenue. tths

Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, whether in GOLD, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

They would respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivalled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Low Cost of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Agents wanted for TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 636 pages, illustrated, 16mo, practical, 1nthpgeniss Hints on House Building, Farming, Gardening, Invention, Patent Rights, etc. Instructions concerning Care of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, etc. Economical Receipts, Tables, etc. Our terms must cover all the inducements to old Agents. Address POWERS & WEEKS, Lock Box 225, Cincinnati, O. Office, 131 West Fourth street. tths

JOHN BIRCH,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

No. 633 PENN STREET,

And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET. tths

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> D. W. & S. Bell Solicitors. mthp

NOTICE.

LIME, LIME, LIME, LIME.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of ROSE REYNOLDS, Esq., in the Lime Business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities are now receiving fresh supplies

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, 1870.

The paragraph which appeared in a Washington telegram the other morning, announcing that Treasurer Spinner had sold the gold belonging to the sinking and special fund, caused some demonstrations of displeasure against the Secretary of the Treasury, because the sale was made secretly. Since then it has transpired that $1,000,000 in gold—the coin equivalent of the May coupons held by Mr. Spinner in the fund referred to—had been sold in the Gold Room on Saturday through a Wall street firm of brokers, and the proceeds invested in Government bonds to be added to the fund. Hereupon certain parties, intimated to Mr. Boutwell and the Government generally, endeavored to magnify a very trifling matter into an affair of State policy as affecting the finances of the country. Mr. Boutwell was denounced for reviving the secret sale system of Mr. McCulloch, and for willfully violating his express policy of advertised sales. Doubtless Mr. Boutwell was ignorant of Mr. Spinner's procedure, or, if so, regarded it as the best way of converting the coin belonging to the sinking fund. The very parties who try out against the alleged sale are well aware that upon any day the Government advertises to sell a million of gold every dollar's bid for may be sold, even if the total proposals should be for ten millions. As to the secrecy of the transaction, the order was given through the mails to Assistant Secretary Folger, who applied to the assistant and second floor broker and executed the commission of Mr. Spinner. The latter gentleman was desirous of clearing up the sinking fund account on the first of May, and sold out his loose gold in order to make the character of the fund uniform for the debt statement.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108½	108½	107¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 3.	May 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116½	116½	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	111½	111½		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64, mild	110¾	110¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111½	111½		⅛
U. S. Bonds, new ks, '65	113½	113½		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113¾	113¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113½		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108	107¾		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	122½	122½		½

—We notice that the firm of James T. Brady & Co. are now in the occupancy of their superb new bank building, at the well known stand corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. There is nothing lacking, either in the architectural finish or general arrangement, in this new structure, and it is another addition to the many elegant banking houses which adorn the Fourth avenue front. All the firm appear to prosperous career in their new and commodious quarters.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 4, 1870.	10 A M	30 A M	12 M	30 P M	1 30 P M	3 P M
New York Central	197¾	197	197¾	197	197	
New Jersey Central	104	104	104	104	104	
Erie	24	23¾	24	24	24	
Harlem						
Reading	101	101	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Michigan Central	130	130	130	130	130	
Michigan Southern	92¾	92	93¼	92¾	93¼	
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94½	94½		94½		
Chicago and Northwestern	90	89¾	90	90	90	
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
St. Paul	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	
St. Paul pref	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Toledo and Wabash						
Toledo and Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne		91				
Chicago and Alton		114		114¼		
Ohio and Mississippi		30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Western Union Telegraph		32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Pacific Mail	41¾		41¾	42¼	42¼	
Adams Express				63¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express				49¼		
American M. U. Express				17		
United States Express						
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197		¾
N. J. Central	105¼	104		1¼
Erie	24	24		
Harlem				
Reading	101¼	101		¼
Michigan Central	130	130		
Michigan Southern	93¼	92¾		½
Illinois Central	141	141		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94½	94½		
Chicago and Northwestern	90¾	90		¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾		
St. Paul	64¾	64¾		
St. Paul pref	77¾	77¾		
Toledo and Wabash				
Toledo and Wabash pref				
Fort Wayne				
Chicago and Alton				
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾		
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail		41¾	¾	
Adams Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co Express				
American M. U. Express				
United States Express				
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U. S. Bonds '65	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Coleomer, Baker, Havanna, Ohio	3
Hunter James, Bakerstown, Pa	3
Perkins Miss Abbey, Webster, Pa	3
Ripple P. Hancock, Mich	3
Shirstet Wm., Maro Station, Pa	3

TWENTY-TWO.—Mayor Brush heard twenty-two common cases yesterday morning.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE BONDS.—At Philadelphia the interest on the Allegheny bridge bonds is being paid in gold.

THE DUQUESNE GRAYS.—The entire battalion of the Duquesne Grays will parade on Tuesday evening next.

RECRUITS.—One hundred and eighty United States recruits passed through this city yesterday *en route* for New Mexico for *viâ* Leavenworth.

LOST AND FOUND.—A little boy four years old was found wandering about Oakland yesterday, and taken to the Mayor's office, where he was soon found by his parents.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—There may be a meeting of the Fire Commissioners this evening. No one appears to know for a certainty, however.

THE steamer St. Charles left Cincinnati yesterday evening at seven o'clock. The St. Charles will leave Pittsburgh on Saturday on time, with the excursionists for the Queen City.

POLICE CHANGES.—Officer John B. White, formerly on duty on the Monongahela Wharf, has resigned his position for the purpose of embarking in business, and Mr. John Kennedy has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.—This train made the distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia on Monday, with only two stops, at Altoona and Harrisburg, to take water. Fast traveling, that.

DIED.—Hon. Alexander Breckenridge died at his home in West Philadelphia yesterday morning. He was a brother of Judge Breckenridge, and President of the Branch Bank of the United States.

LAND SLIDE.—Tuesday night, at Black's Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, ninety miles above Pittsburgh, a land slide occurred detaining the night express for quite a length of time.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The new church edifice of St. Andrews congregation, Ninth street, will be completed about July first. Services were held for the first time in the basement last Sunday.

SCHOOL TAX.—The local board of the Forbes sub-district has decided to levy a tax of five mills for school purposes for the ensuing year; one mill less than the assessment has been for a number of years past.

SURGEON GENERAL APPOINTED.—Dr. J. H. Roberts has been appointed Surgeon General (with rank of Lieutenant Colonel) of the Eighteenth Division, Pennsylvania militia, on General Pearson's staff.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT.—S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company "D," Duquesne Grays, organized in Lawrenceville.

LECTURE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association have appointed the following lecture committee: Messrs. W. A. Howard, A. H. Lanes, W. Schoyer, W. J. Radcliff-, T. B. Swearington, D. P. Corwin and Wilson King.

CORRECTION.—Dr. McLean desires it to be stated that he did not say in his remarks at Presbytery, on Tuesday, "that he had told Dr. Clark that he would like to see him defrocked, but that he said "Dr. Clark had asked him to do so and he had consented."

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—During April the building inspector issued one hundred and three permits for the erection, repair and alteration of old buildings, receiving therefor $514 50. The April report of the inspector, is the largest yet made.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.—We were told yesterday that there would be no meeting of Councils to day, but we have an official notice posted on our desk and take it for granted there will, if a quorum be present. The object of the meeting has not transpired.

JUMPED THE TRACK.—A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was badly wrecked near Conemaugh yesterday. The Cincinnati Express train was detained for several hours in consequence. The debris was removed as soon as possible.

MISSING.—Peter Kimball has been missing from home since Saturday night, and inquiries were made at the Mayor's office yesterday by him. His friends fear that some evil has befallen him, from the fact that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession when last seen.

FUNERAL.—Louis Butcher, the well known German citizen whose death has been noticed, was buried yesterday. The funeral was very large, the members of the Order of Redmen, and also of the Seventeenth Ward Hose (of which deceased was a member, attending. The Great Western brass band preceded the procession.

PLEAD GUILTY.—William Evans, the young man arrested for stealing a horse from Mr. Joseph Simpson of West Alexander, Westmoreland county, and who denied the charge *in toto* when first arrested, pleaded guilty before Mayor Brush yesterday for a hearing plead guilty and was committed to jail for trial. The horse, as will be recollected, was recovered.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—Patsey Maloney, aged thirteen years, was yesterday taken to the House of Refuge by officer Ruch of the Mayor's police, complaint having been made by the mother that the youth was incorrigible and that she did not have the least parental control over him. He was arrested in the Eighth Ward and taken to the Refuge forthwith.

VALUABLE MARE KILLED.—Just before dark last evening a runaway occurred on Fifth avenue, two horses attached to a buggy, taking fright near the Exchange National Bank and running off as far as Hare's Hotel, on Wood street. There the runaway collided with a stage coach, and one of them, a spirited mare, was killed. It was afterwards ascertained that the mare was the property of Mr. Bender, and owned by Mr. Beckenbaugh, of Diamond alley. It is supposed that her back was broken. We understand that the owner was offered $1,200 for the team a few days ago, but refused it. If this be true, the loss will be very great.

Tom Roberts, the Celebrated Scotch Orator.

This fine speaker has been engaged to labor in the Monongahela valley during the next month as follows, in behalf of the Good Templars:

Monday, May 9.—Braddock's Fields.
Tuesday, May 10.—McKeesport.
Wednesday, May 11.—Kennedy's Works.
Thursday, May 12.—Coal Bluffs.
Friday, May 13.—Bentleysville.
Saturday, May 14.—Carroll.
Sunday, May 15.—Monongahela City.
Monday, May 16.—Penn School House.
Tuesday, May 17.—Finleyville.
Wednesday, May 18.—Allenport.

It is hoped that the friends of Temperance in these several localities will make arrangements for the meetings, at the close of which a Lodge of Good Templars will be instituted. All expenses attending these meetings will be paid, and the lectures are free to all. Mr. Roberts is one of our most distinguished speakers.

CHILL W. HAZZARD, District Deputy.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. Samuel Mason, taken up Tursday, a verdict of "not guilty" was yesterday rendered.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Valentine Croft. This was an action to recover the penalty for violating the revenue law. The jury found a verdict for the United States in the sum of five hundred dollars.

The case of the United States vs. the distillery of oil, of Valentine Croft, was next taken up. This was a case of forfeiture for alleged violations of the revenue law in relation to distilleries. Jury out.

On motion of L. B. Carnahan, Esq., W. K. Jennings, Esq., of Allegheny, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The cases of the United States vs. the distillery of Samuel Mason, and the United States vs. Samuel Mason, civil action continued until the next term at Pittsburgh.

The grand jury, which was sworn Tuesday, and of which Hon. J. M. Blanchard, of Lawrence county, is foreman, returned the following true bills yesterday:

United States vs. George S. Munson, two indictments for violation of the revenue law; true bills.

United States vs. John Griffin; indicted for feloniously neglecting to efface stamps when emptying casks containing distilled spirits; true bill.

United States vs. Robert Beading; indicted for carrying on the retail liquor business without procuring a license; true bill.

The bill against John W. Hall, indicted for passing counterfeit money was ignored.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of John S. Williams vs. John Berger and Nicholas Miller, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff, against both defendants, the sum of $400.

Henry H. Collins vs. D. P. Hatch. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $119 58.

William D. Hamilton vs. David Curry. Action to recover for work done and materials furnished in the building of a house. The plaintiff had made a contract with the defendant to build him a house, and before the work had been completed he (the plaintiff) had filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. Plaintiff completed the contract, alleging that the defendant had specially hired him to do so. Defendant alleged that plaintiff agreed to complete the work under his contract, or otherwise look to the assignees in bankruptcy for his pay. The Court held that the plaintiff in bankruptcy annulled the contract existing at that time, and that the defendant would be liable for the work irrespective of the terms of the contract. Jury out.

George Carnahan, et al., Auditors of Union township, for use of said township, vs. Isaac Prescott and Thomas Carroll. Action on a bail bond of the Supervisors of Union township, and his surety, for default in not paying over to the Treasurer taxes collected by him. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,329 50—to be released on the payment of $284.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

156. Palmer vs. Thompson.
157. Kauffman vs. Hasiage & Co.
160. P. and G. Turnpike Co. vs. McClintock.
161. Kennedy vs. Cassidy.
162. McClintock vs. Fry.
163. Gallagher vs. Connelly.
166. McCafferty vs. Lanahan.
167. Howell vs. David Nichols's executors.
168. Friend vs. Ohmansdeen.
169. Steitz vs. Held.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company vs. James M. Bally, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The Court was engaged for a short time yesterday on the equity list, but nothing of public interest was transacted.

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

Allegheny County Woman's Suffrage Association.

Adoption of a Constitution and Platform of Principles.

An adjourned meeting of ladies favorable to the organization of a "Woman's Suffrage Association for Allegheny county," was held yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. Heron Foster, South avenue, Allegheny. The parlors were well filled with ladies, numbering between fifty and sixty.

Mrs. Helen L. Jenkins, temporary President, occupied the chair, with Miss Hattie Smith as temporary Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Miss Matilda Heineman, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, presented a report, with the draft of a constitution for the government of the association. The principal provisions are:

1. The object is declared to be to secure the elective franchise for women, on equal terms with men. 2. The initiation fee for membership is fixed at one dollar per annum. 3. Any person favoring the objects of the association can become a member by signing the constitution and paying the initiation fee. 4. The officers shall hold office for a term of six months, and shall be elected by ballot. 5. The meetings shall be held on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

The report was accepted, and declared open for amendment.

Miss Jennie Heineman moved to amend by providing that but one meeting be held each month—on the third Thursday—and that special meetings be called by order of the President or the Executive Committee. Agreed to.

Miss Matilda Heineman moved the insertion of an additional article, "that the business of the Association shall be opened with prayer." Adopted.

A lady objected to the provision allowing "any person favoring the objects of the Association" to become a member, as she thought that as this was exclusively a woman's movement, that men should be excluded from membership, as contemplated by the terms of the article alluded to.

Mrs. Jenkins thought the article should stand as it was. The co-operation of men was very desirable, especially since the best and most influential workers in the cause were found among the gentlemen. She would have no distinctions of sex in this matter.

Miss Matilda Heineman took a similar view. The men were as good as the women, but she was not willing to admit that they were any better. She would gladly welcome them as assistants, believing that any grand and good work could be better accomplished by the co-operation of the sexes. She would not disfranchise the men, although they had disfranchised the women, so far as taking any part in the political affairs of the country was concerned.

No motion having been made to amend, the article was suffered to stand as reported.

The Constitution as amended was then adopted.

THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Miss Kate Crain, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following report:

1. *Resolved*, That as our Government is based upon the principles that "governments derive their *just* powers from the consent of the governed," and that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and as the women of this nation have never been permitted to give their consent to existing laws, and have been taxed without representation; therefore, our Government is unjust and tyrannical to women, and untrue to its own principles.

2. *Resolved*, That it is not only *injustice* to withhold from women the ballot, but as it has been given to every species of mankind in the nation, it is the grossest *indignity* to the women of this republic to deny them citizenship, thus politically classing them with children, idiots, felons and lunatics.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to effect a Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising the women of the nation, thus placing them on a political equality with men.

4. *Resolved*, That this nation needs, in its political life, the confined moral strength of the people, and that women throughout the world shrink from the responsibility which the ballot will impose, but consider it a sacred duty to accept and use it for the nation's good.

5. *Resolved*, That neither law nor public sentiment should prevent women from entering any field of labor she may choose, and that she should receive equal pay with men for equal work.

6. *Resolved*, That all facilities for the highest education should be opened to women, and that they should be encouraged to the widest use of their talents in every department of life.

The resolutions were accepted, and declared open for remarks.

DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Foster thought the phraseology of the first resolution was too harsh. It sounded harshly to declare that "the Government was unjust and tyrannical to women." She would prefer to have the language softened.

Mrs. Jenkins said that if the terms were severe it was not the fault of the women, or the committee who reported the resolutions. The government had put the words in the mouth of the committee, when it declared that its "*just powers* were derived from the consent of the governed." It would not be denied that women were *governed*, neither could it be denied that the laws for her government were passed *without her consent*. The language as it might sound, she would have the article stand just as it was, because truth required it.

Miss Stella Heineman said that doubtless the Government did not regard itself tyrannical in this respect, nor did the majority of the people. But whatever is ignorant is tyranny. She would sustain the Government in so far as it was just and consistent, but no further. Our forefathers had declared that the British Government was tyrannical, and both men and women went down to death in vindication of this declaration. The women of this age could not be condemned for declaring the same principle, although the men proposed to shed any blood in its vindication. The American Government was tyrannical in virtually saying to its women: "You shall have neither voice nor vote in making the laws by which you are to be governed."

No motion was made to amend the first resolution.

The second and third resolutions were not debated.

On the fourth resolution, Mrs. Jenkins made a few remarks, touching the moral duty which was incumbent upon men and women in regard to the political affairs of the nation. Many good men shrank from taking any active part in politics, because politics had become corrupt and debased, and the argument was advanced that woman was entirely out of her sphere when she meddled with politics. Good women have declared that they have no time for the ballot, and have no interest in politics. What would be the result of such neglect of the high moral duty imposed on every man and woman to see that proper laws were made and righteously administered? The country would soon be in the hands of a few corrupt and unprincipled men, and the Government would go to ruin. Was this the true spirit of American citizenship? Shall all good men and women stand by and see the country drift to ruin. Is it not their business to help save it?

The fifth and sixth resolutions elicited no discussion.

The entire report was then adopted as read.

THE ESSAYS.

At the first meeting Miss Hattie Smith, Miss Kate Crain and Miss Mulhattan were requested to prepare essays for the ensuing meeting. Before calling for these, Mrs. Jenkins introduced Mrs. Pauline Danse, who had a few remarks to make. Mrs. Danse then read a short essay on the subject of woman's rights and woman's wrongs, which was well received, and called forth a vote of thanks.

Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Kate Crain also read brief essays, which were received with applause. We understand that the writers will furnish any new arrangements advanced in these papers.

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Miss Matilda Heineman moved that an election for permanent officers of the Association be held on Saturday afternoon next, and that none but members, or those intending to become members, be allowed to vote.

On motion, it was agreed that this meeting be held at the house of Mrs. McMasters, No. 312 Penn street, in this city.

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THE CITY TREASURY.

Expenditures for March $38,657 85—Receipts During April $56 863 17—Available Balances May 1st, $358,182 92.

Following is a statement of expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our city government during the month of March, the warrants being countersigned by the Controller during the month of April, also, the receipts to the City Treasury from all sources during April, and the available balances in the Treasury on May 1st, as shown by the books in the Controller's office. We are indebted to the Assistant Controller, J. R. Newman, Esq., for aid in compiling the figures.

EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH.

Interest	$1,083 07
Printing	450 50
Fire engines and hose	2,072 13
Police	10,253 18
Water Works	5,074 98
Streets	9,652 15
Diamond Markets	591 16
Monongahela Wharf	143 33
Allegheny Wharf	123 83
Weigh scales	17 50
Contingent Fund	649 76
City property	1,039 00
Finance fund	17 50
Fifth ward market	16 50
Fire alarm telegraph	610 50
Roads	1,201 22
Surveys	567 46
Water extension	4,718 33
Water extension loan interest	1 45
Water extension sinking fund	500 00
Total	$38,657 85

RECEIPTS DURING APRIL.

City Engineer (regulating lots)		$165 00
Jos. French (water works		50 00
R. J. McGowan, water bonds, sold	$34,000 00	
R. J. McGowan, interest accrued	1,045 33	$35,045 59
T. J. McKenna (Alderman Second Ward		1 00
Streets—Fifth District	8 75	
Twentieth District	21 75	30 45
Publishing ordinances per E. S. Morrow		31 40
Vehicle licenses		2,970 25
Interest on deposits, per Clerk Moore	1,489 15	
Diamond Markets, per Supt. Kilgore	6,444 28	7,993 43
Fifth Ward Market		353 85
Building Inspector		268 50
City Gauger		347 52
Deputy Mayor Nichols (imprisoning Boys)		7 00
Monongahela wharf		1,432 55
Weighing coal ..... box		178 52
City tax, 1869	3,651 84	
Business tax, 1869	1,335 34	
Water tax, 1869	2,093 48	
Special tax, 1869	791 86	7,878 08
City weigh scales		170 43
Total receipts		$56,863 17

CREDITS TO TREASURER.

The following amounts were paid out of the Treasury without warrants:

By old city scrip redeemed and interest paid, by order of Finance Committee ..... $ 1 23

City tax 1869, refunded by order of Finance Committee 171 91

Business tax 1869, refunded by order of Finance Committee 137 01

Special tax 1869, refunded by order of Finance Committee 42 82

Total $353 00

AVAILABLE BALANCES, MAY 1ST.

Balance in Treasury	$213,083 79
Balance in Municipal Sinking Fund	139,196 76
Old City of Pittsburgh Sinking Fund	5,687 92
Borough of Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	138 47
Collins township Sinking Fund	20 42
Liberty township Sinking Fund	11 10
Pitt township Sinking Fund	291 10
Peebles township Sinking Fund	182 59
Total	$358,472 94

There is $80,000 water bonds at interest, making an entire total of $438,472 94 on hand May 1st, 1870.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

John H. Reisinger, well known at the Mayor's office, was before Mayor Brush yesterday for vagrancy, disorderly conduct and general uselessness. Ninety days to the workhouse was the sentence.

James Clinton was sent to the same institution for thirty days. It seems that James, who had been parted from his wife for over a year, called on her one day last week, and Monday night and chased her out of the house by flourishing a hammer at her. The neighbors, seeing the arresting officer with the same weapon, Thomas Swan, locked him up for a twenty days' sojourn at Claremont for disorderly conduct language to a man named McCully, and also drawing a knife and flourishing it before him. Officer McGrady was the arresting officer.

Kathrine Crossland went to jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Nathan Davis charged Joseph McGill with the larceny of a pair of boots worth six dollars. The prosecutor is employed on the steamboat Brilliant, and offered to exchange or sell McGill the boots. He took them, and refused to pay more than fifty cents. Held in $300 for a hearing.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

CROSS SUITS.

Eleanor Aiken and Peter Hacket reside in neighboring houses in the Seventeenth Ward, and procure water from the same well. They had a quarrel about the water supply yesterday, and Eleanor sued Peter for assault and battery. Peter thinks it a case of tyranny in tyranny. She would sustain the Government in so far as it was just and consistent, but no further. Our forefathers had declared that the British Government was tyrannical, and both men and women went down to death in vindication of this declaration. The women of this age could not be condemned for declaring the same principle, although the men proposed to shed any blood in its vindication. The American Government was tyrannical in virtually saying to its women: "You shall have neither voice nor vote in making the laws by which you are to be governed."

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A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

An Alleghenian Found in the Illinois River.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Charles Roehrig, proprietor of a saloon at No. 88 First street, in the Seventh ward, went West for the purpose of visiting a daughter, who resides in Kansas. Before setting out, Mr. Roehrig collected a sum of money, with the ostensible purpose of looking around over the Western country, and also with the intention to make some suitable present to his daughter. He obtained traveling cards from two lodges, with which he was connected, and set out in excellent spirits. Yesterday the Secretary of William Tell Lodge I. O. O. F. received a telegram informing him that the body of a man had been found in the Illinois river, about a mile from the Illinois railroad, near a small town, the name of which was not given, which was believed to be the remains of Mr. Charles Roehrig. The telegram stated that letters were found upon the body addressed to Chas. Roehrig; also traveling cards from William Tell Lodge I. O. O. F., and an Allegheny Lodge of Red Men. When dissected, there were from sixty to seventy dollars on the body, a silver watch and other valuables. The body was found last Saturday, and from the circumstances attending its discovery, it was supposed that the deceased came to his death the previous day. The order buried the remains on Friday. Further than the telegram gives no hint of the cause of Roehrig's demise.

Steps will be taken immediately to learn the cause of his death. Deceased leaves a widow with a large family, the greater portion of whom have arrived at their majority.

Lost Her Way.

An elderly woman, who stated that she was seventy-eight years old, entered the Mayor's office yesterday evening in search of some one who could inform her where she lived. The old lady had every appearance of respectability, but was incoherent in her statements. Her story was to the effect that she "crossed a bridge and got lost." A series of well arranged questions failed to bring any more data as to would have warranted the Chief of Police to send an officer along with her in search of her home. She states that her name is Hawkins, that her husband's name is Charles Hawkins, and that her son-in law, who is a puddler by occupation, is named David Hughes. If this should meet the eye of the friends of the old lady, they will know of her whereabouts by applying at the Mayor's office.

SOUTH SIDE.

BEING REPAIRED.—Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, is having his office renovated and repaired. The look-up and Council Chamber have also been overhauled and repaired, under the supervision of John Eichley, high constable.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening.

A regular meeting of South Pittsburgh Councils was held Tuesday evening at Justice Barker's office.

Members present—Messrs. Moorhead, Brown, Williams, Haines, Sheargold, Kim and Burgess Humphreys.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The accounts of the Street Commissioner, amounting in all to $386 76, were presented and ordered to be paid.

A warrant in favor of John Stemler for police services was ordered. It amounted to $60.

A communication from Mr. Patterson, Street Engineer, stating that he had received in reference to bill of Shouse, Scanlon & Co., for paving done on Chestnut alley.

Also a communication of Mr. Shouse on the same subject.

Mr. Patterson says in his communication that the first item ($100) in Shouse & Co.'s bill (in all $460) for extras, and on which the other items were predicated, was not furnished or was never charged to Shouse & Co, (by Stozenbach, Jones & Co.) and was not called for by them.

Mr. Shouse, in a communication, attempted to justify the claim of Shouse, Scanlon & Co.

Mr. Patterson had the bill of Shouse, Scanlon & Co. be rejected. Adopted.

Application for the office of Regulator of the Borough were presented by R. L. McCully, T. C. Devlin and John S. Murray.

On motion the election of the Regulator of the Borough Regulator was postponed until next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Haines the Burgess was authorized to secure the services of an additional policeman.

Mr. Haines moved to put the salary of this additional police officer at $50 per month. Carried.

On motion, W. C. Moreland was elected Solicitor for the Borough for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved to discuss the matter of grading Carson street.

The purchase of a hose carriage from the Allegheny engine company was discussed, and finally laid over until next meeting.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

"DISTURB NOT HIS SLUMBERS," ETC.

Martha Davis charged Mrs. Wessling with disorderly conduct. The parties are co-occupants of a house in East Birmingham, and the deponent alleges that the defendant, who occupies the second floor, at midnight every night takes a pail and pounds on the floor, disturbing the Nechel family and preventing the enjoyment of their slumbers. The law requires, and which the Nechel family are usually enjoying. A warrant was issued.

SETTLED.

The case of Annie M. Millerich, who charged Dora Kaspare with assault and battery with a stick, came up before Justice Heisel on Tuesday evening for a hearing. The testimony was quite voluminous, and will likely be ready for publication. It seems that Mrs. Kaspare ejected her sister from her (Mrs. Kaspare's) domicil, where she abodes, for being on too intimate terms with the male Kaspare, and her leaving constituted one of the causes of the assault. The evidence, as stated, was too racy for publication, and went back through almost the entire life of all the parties, unearthing little incidents, the recalling of which caused no little wrath and indignation. The magistrate advised a settlement, which was finally agreed to, and the parties left the office, not in the best humor by any means. The end is not yet perhaps.

VISION IMPAIRED.

George Frazer charged Louis Smith with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck him in the eye with his fist, impairing his vision and causing him severe pain. The parties had a fracas on Grant Hill, near Keck & Co.'s mill, in Monongahela borough. A warrant was issued.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

Nimrod Meier lodged complaint against Patrick Keating for assault and battery. The information states that at Ormsby borough, on the 5th inst., the accused did then and there assault violently by the throat, in Rogers's saloon, in the borough aforesaid, and tried to knock his head against the wall, threatening at the same time to institute gymnastic exercises until his brains were dashed out. A warrant has been issued.

TRIFLED WITH HER AFFECTIONS.

Susan Riley lodged complaint against William Dearm for fornication and bastardy, alleging that the offense was committed on New Years night last, and at divers times since. Dearm resides in Mount Washington. Warrant issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Stewart charged Daniel Stewart, her husband, with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her in the mouth and face, and otherwise maltreated her. The wife has since been very ill, and was in a helpless condition when the assault was made. He was arrested and committed for trial.

To Those Who Are Ruptured.

No more serious evil can befall a person than that which allows a protrusion of the internal organs, denominated rupture or hernia; and the evil is gradually becoming greater every year, so that we are led to believe that it is greatly owing to inefficiency of means for its relief or radical cure. When we speak of a radical cure we regard it, of course, as within the scope of medical treatment, and by a proper appliance: relief always being obtainable, by application being made to a person skilled in the management of hernia. The thousand of sufferers throughout the country, as a general rule, have only themselves to blame, for there is scarcely a case that cannot now be relieved by a suitable contrivance for that purpose. Our trusses are made in such a way as to give the most entire satisfaction, and people who have had trou